

room and the other in the forecastle. Ten minutes later there were two explosions and the ship began to sink stern first. The captain and crew went down with the ship. The boat had been placed aboard the Ville de Lille submarine stopped a Dutch ship, which was allowed to proceed after the Germans satisfied themselves there was no contraband aboard.

The submarine then returned to the Ville de Lille's boats and took them in tow until the Barfleur lighthouse was in sight, when it was seen what a desperate effort the sailors were making to row to the coast.

The captain of the steamer did not have time to dress fully before he was ordered to leave ship, and injured his chin in clambering into the boat. The German commander, observing the submarine and gave him first aid treatment. The Germans also supplied the master of the steamer with a pair of sea boots, as he had been compelled to leave his own behind.

American Steamer's Pilot

Arrested, but Later Freed

Amsterdam, Feb. 20.—The American steamer J. L. Luckenbach, which left Boston on January 27 with a cargo of cotton and wool for Bremen, arrived at the latter port to-day. The pilot who boarded the vessel at Yarmouth, but later was released on proving that he was a Dutchman.

REPLY TO BRITISH NOT PROBABLE NOW

Washington Believes Explanation of Use of Flag Satisfactory.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The impression prevails in many quarters here that the British reply regarding use of the American flag will be regarded as completely responsive. The opinion is based upon the fact that the American note dealt with general use of the flag by British merchantmen, and the British reply explicitly stated that the Admiralty had not advised any general use of the flag and had not suggested its use by the Lusitania.

The British reply to the Lusitania case, it is understood, will stop further exchanges until a prize court has ruled. The American note was based upon the right of a neutral to ship goods to the civil population of a belligerent.

No official would to-day predict the nature of the rejoinder the American government might make to the German note. The State Department will content itself with the warning in the original note to Germany, giving notice that it will be held responsible for any use of the American flag by American vessels. Others, however, believe the Berlin government will be informed that the United States must insist that vessels under its flag be identified and that the flag be used only in accordance with the provisions of the prize court.

The Germans are known to feel that America's protest to Great Britain regarding the Lusitania case is the use of a neutral flag was by no means as important or as positive a communication as the one sent to their government on the subject of the war zone. They are disappointed that the protest was not accompanied by the use of the flag in the hands of the United States as an affair of paramount importance.

PAINTINGS OF WAR EXHIBIT IN PARIS

Exhibit Opened by General Gallieni, Military Governor.

Paris, Feb. 20.—"Visions of the War," the first exhibition of paintings since mobilization, was opened to-day in the Georges Petit gallery by General Gallieni, military governor of Paris. The show consists of sixty pictures and drawings of war episodes at the front, scenes of the marches and aviation combats. Many of these works, outlined and composed by George Soutou, while under the fire of the enemy have a force suggestive of the epic sketches made by Da Vinci of the campaigns of Napoleon and recalling the nervous technique of Edouard Detaille.

The work most admired by General Gallieni and Ricciotti Garibaldi is a picture of the heroic zouave who, with other French soldiers captured by Germans, was placed in front of a Prussian attacking column in order to cause the French to cease firing. The painting represents this zouave, who, at the critical moment, said to the German commander: "Fire away like hell! Don't mind us!"

After visiting the stirring exhibition, "Visions of War," General Ricciotti Garibaldi received a delegation of French artists, including Pierre Carrier-Belleuse, Viller, Diers, Laurent, Calvert and others, and delegates of a committee for the erection of a monument commemorating the glorious deeds of General Garibaldi's sons, who recently fell fighting in the battle of the Argonne Forest. Duplicate monuments are to be erected, one in Paris and the other in Rome, in honor of the hero of the Italian Risorgimento.

On account of conditions brought on by the war it has been decided to LIQUIDATE THE BUSINESS OF THE

Kent-Shmavon Galleries, Inc.

The Exhibition and Sale by Auction OF THEIR REMARKABLE COLLECTIONS OF

The Ancient Art of Asia & Europe

WILL BE HELD ON THE PREMISES, 668 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Consisting of Persian, Indian, Manuscripts, Miniatures, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Oriental and European Arms, Antique Chinese Rugs, a number of Specimens of Spanish, Italian and English Antique Furniture, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.

EXHIBITION: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25TH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

Sale Days: Monday, March 1st, and Five Following Days, at 2:30 O'clock P. M. Evening Sessions on Tuesday, March 2d, and Thursday, March 4th, at 8:15 O'clock.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE BY MR. JAMES R. TOWNSEND WILL BE MAILED ON THE RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR. The Sale Will Be Conducted BY MR. JAMES F. SILO, OF THE FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 668 5th Ave., N. Y.

ITALIAN PREMIER SILENT ON POLICY

Discussion Inopportune at Present Time, Signor Salandra Informs Deputies.

Rome, Feb. 20.—The extreme parties in the Chamber of Deputies vainly tried at last night's sitting to force the government to discuss the foreign policy of Italy. The Socialists presented a proposal to discuss the budget of foreign affairs, but the measure was immediately defeated by a vote of 264 to 27.

Deputy Eugenio Chiesa, in the name of the Republicans, presented a motion in which he said that as the Italian army and navy were now ready, that diplomatic preparation had been completed and that all appropriations asked had been granted, the government should make an explicit declaration of its policy for war or for a continuance of neutrality.

Premier Salandra, speaking for himself and also for Foreign Minister Sonnino, answered Deputy Chiesa. The premier said he did not consider that a discussion of the foreign policy of the government was opportune at the present moment, and that he could add nothing to the declaration made by him on December 3, when he advised that the country maintain an attitude of loyalty, but watchful and armed, neutrality.

AUSTRIA ORDERS WHEAT ON ALL LAND

Imprisonment and Heavy Fine for Those Who Fail to Cultivate Their Estates.

Venice, via London, Feb. 20.—The Austrian government has issued a decree in which it urged them not to leave a single plot of ground anywhere uncultivated, was followed to-day by a preliminary decree by the Austrian government ordering landowners to sow immediately every available acre of their ground with spring wheat. Where necessary, the decree to provide labor for this work and to recover from the sale of crops the expenditure incurred. Failure to comply with the edict is punishable by heavy fines or imprisonment.

FRENCH RETICENT ON GERMAN REPLY

Statesmen Do Not Believe American Ship Will Be Sunk.

By C. INMAN BARNARD.
(Paris Correspondent of the New York Tribune.)
Paris, Feb. 20.—The German reply to the American note continues to arouse keen discussion in the press, but those in responsible positions decline to enter into a general platonic opinion on the issue framed between the United States and Germany. The Tribune correspondent is nevertheless enabled to outline the views which fairly represent those of official France, which are as follows:

Germany will continue to maintain a pretension equivalent to torpedo American vessels, and the United States will persist in asserting that the Germans have no right to do so, and that Germany must be held responsible for the consequences, but practically both sides secretly hope that no torpedoing of American vessels will occur.

The commanders of German submarines as well as commanders of American merchant vessels navigating in British waters will do their level best to avoid one another.

As both categories are not very numerous, the chances are that they will manage to miss one another, but if, after all, an American ship should be torpedoed, then the German side would be obliged to make humbling excuses, thus receiving a humiliating diplomatic box on the ear, or else Germany would have one nation more at war with her. But in all probability matters will never reach logical conclusions.

MAYOR OF BRUSSELS HELD IN FORTRESS

Paris, Feb. 20.—Mayor Max of Brussels, now a prisoner in Germany, says in a letter to an old friend, the singer Marguerite Sylva, that he has been confined in the inner fortress at Glatz since October.

"I can say nothing about the causes of my arrest," the Mayor writes, "or my letter is likely to be stopped. I was warned twice that the tone of my correspondence was too free and had given offence, with the statement that henceforth nothing would be passed."

Buelow Gets Order of Merit.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—(via London).—Emperor William has conferred the decoration of the Order Pour le Mérite upon Field Marshal Hans von Buelow, commander of the 8th German Army, defending East Prussia, for his services in the battle of the Masurian Lakes, in which the Russians were defeated.

GERMANS RETIRE AFTER BIG CHECK IN NORTH POLAND

Russians Win Great Victory Around Fortress of Ossowetz.

REPULSE DAMAGES PLAN OF INVADERS

Entire Strategic Programme Altered by Battle—Czar's Troops Press Premysel.

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—The German forces have been badly beaten at the Russian fortress of Ossowetz, twenty-nine miles northeast of Lomza, and thirty miles directly east of the lower edge of the Masurian lakes, after a stubborn artillery battle, according to a telegram from the Russian General Staff to a high personage here. The Germans are reported to have suffered heavy losses and are now retreating to the East Prussian frontier.

If this report is correct the Germans' plans have been entirely upset, as defeat at this point will endanger the whole of their line northward along the East Prussian frontier.

In the east of Poland and in the Carpathians, where severe fighting is still in progress, there has been no change in the relative positions of the opposing armies, while in Bukovina a battle is being fought along the Pruth River. Retirement to this position should be an advantage to the Russians, as it considerably shortens their lines and enables reinforcements to reach them more easily.

The Serbs and Austrians are again facing each other across the Danube and have in turn been bombarding Belgrade and Belgrade, on opposite banks of the River Save, and the positions near those cities. This may mean the commencement of a new campaign, or perhaps it is an attempt by the Serbs to help relieve the pressure on the Russians.

A dispatch from Cracow says the Russians have begun to bombard Premysel with new heavy artillery and that they have driven the Austrians back along the line of Krosno-Jasow-Gorlice. The Austrians are reported to have suffered heavy losses in the last three days at Wyszow, near Dukla Pass.

Reports from Vilna, near the East Prussian frontier, received by the French hospital at Petrograd, tell of the capture by the French of a German hospital car. With the exception of Manager Richard and Dr. Kopp, who were absent from the hospital at the time, the entire corps, including Chief Surgeon Cresson, it is said, were taken prisoners.

The corps, which had been universally commended for its exceptional service, had been engaged since the beginning of the war in sending flying detachments to the front, and had been almost constantly under German fire. In a previous occasion one doctor and several nurses, while bandaging wounded on the field, were surrounded by German cavalry and ordered to surrender, but a detachment of Cossacks arrived in time to effect their rescue.

Both Sides Show Renewed Activity on Western Front

London, Feb. 20.—Renewed activity all along the line and attacks and counter-attacks have become more numerous. Both the British and the French seemingly have made considerable progress at the outset of the offensive operations, and this made it impossible for the Germans to deliver counter-attacks to regain the ground which they had lost. In carrying these out the Germans have shown the same desperate spirit which has characterized their operations under similar circumstances.

In a long report covering the week's operations to February 17 a French eyewitness claims for the French many minor successes and the repulse of German counter-attacks. The Germans, too, make similar claims, so that the public is left to judge for itself as to the outcome of the week's flareup.

GERMAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE ORGANIZES

Independence Union as Title and Denies Being Disloyal.

More light was thrown on the ultimate aims of the American Independence Union at a meeting of the committee on organization, held at the Hotel Astor yesterday. When the committee held its first session in Washington on January 30, there was great speculation as to possible injurious results from banding together three million German-Americans in the United States in the cause of a more perfect neutrality.

The meeting was adopted at yesterday's meeting calculated to answer critics of the new organization. The policy of the union, it was said, will be to educate public opinion in the United States as to the rights of the German-American citizen, and to bring pressure to bear on public officials to make them conduct international affairs in a spirit of real neutrality.

Members of the union have declared, will be urged to have loyalty to the United States which would remain staunch in the event of war between this country and any nation on the globe.

The following officers were elected: Honorary president, Herman Ridder, of New York; president, Richard Bartholdi, of Missouri; first vice-president, Theodor H. Hall, of New York. What the organization hopes to do is outlined in the following resolution, which was adopted by the committee:

"The American Independence Union has been organized upon the declaration of principles adopted at a conference of representative American citizens, held in the city of Washington on the 30th day of January, 1915. Its membership will be confined exclusively to American citizens, irrespective of their descent, but of unquestioned loyalty to the government of the United States, a loyalty which would remain absolutely unshaken and undiminished in case of war between the United States and any other country on the face of the globe.

GERMANS KILL OFFICERS OF ENEMY FOR PRIZES

Three Colonels Picked Out in One Regiment—French Soldier in Trenches Leads Life of Monotony.

(Special Correspondence to the Tribune.)
North of France, name of town concealed, Feb. 20.—The life of a trench soldier is one of monotony and suffering. For the simple soldier it often becomes a dreary, monotonous business, punctuated only now and then by dramatic incidents. The opponent's artillery fire, the bayonet charges, the most stirring items on the soldier's programme. The first one gets used to, and the movement of throwing the body, face down, on the ground, with the knapsack drawn well over the shoulders to protect the head and back, becomes instinctive and automatic with the screeching of the shell. In the trenches little is feared from artillery fire.

A short distance ahead of the trench is the sentinel's post. It is a small trench in itself, but much deeper and only a few feet from the main trench. It is a place of great importance, watch can be kept over the entire ground in front without exposure to bullets. This post is particularly useful at night, when it is connected with the trenches by a telephone. It is the most dangerous spot of all. Near it are the French and German posts are only a few rods apart. Further ahead are the barbed wire entanglements, which may be the scene of a hand-to-hand struggle.

As soon as the trenches are reached, always at night, the company divides. Half is on watch, first at every moving object which can be discerned through the gloom. When searchlights are used the firing is continuous. The other half company busies itself with repairing the trenches, strengthening the section walls and parapets, making the burrows more comfortable, cleaning and disinfecting them. The men walk on their hands and knees, carrying a barrel of water, a bucket of earth, or a bag of cement. These men then sleep, and a few hours later take the places of the watchers, who in turn rest.

At 6 o'clock in the morning the camp cooks come crouching through the various corridors, bringing in huge kettles of coffee, soup or stew cooked in the camp several miles away. The men eat their food from their knapsacks. The twenty-four hours have passed. The men may have used fifty or sixty cartridges. Soon the company files out, the relief having arrived. To try their hand, the new arrivals are scattered about the trench, and the old hands, in turn, are sent to the front.

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FRENCH CANNON OUTSHOOT GREAT GUNS OF ENEMY

Artillery Attains Brilliant Results, According to Eyewitness.

ALLIES' INFANTRY TAKE AGGRESSIVE

Paris Official Resume Tells of Success at Many Points on Long Battle Front.

Paris, Feb. 20.—An official "eyewitness" account of the recent fighting in France and Belgium was given to-day by the French War Department. The writer says:

"During the last ten days of the weather, continuous rains in some thick fog in others, have hindered the operations nearly everywhere on the western battlefield. In spite of the conditions this period has been favorable for us. Our artillery obtained very brilliant results, and the enemy evidently was unable to equal our fire. The French superiority in ammunition and supplies is being more and more confirmed.

"Our infantry showed an aggressive spirit in the Artois, Champagne, Arras and Alsace regions, and its operations were crowned with success. That the German official communications, after having stated that they had now partially admitted that prisoners and materials have fallen into our hands, moreover, are the best proofs of our successes."

The official communication discusses in detail the activity of the Allies' artillery in the region from the English Channel to the River Aisne. It alludes to the excellent work of the Belgian batteries and the remarkable energy of the French artillery working in concert with the French guns. Shells, the writer says, were placed with remarkable accuracy, rendering the movements of the German troops in the rear of their trenches exceedingly difficult and often impossible.

German Trench Destroyed.

"At the moment when French infantrymen advanced to storm hostile works on the edge of the village of Carency, on the night of February 6-7, the statement continues, 'sixty' men, bravely working with a squad of sappers brilliantly accomplished the destruction of a skillfully arranged German trench which had been baptized 'the ambush.' The action commenced at 4 o'clock in the morning with the explosion of a mine which almost destroyed the trench. Our men charged immediately. Ten soldiers leaped into one section of the trench left intact and put to flight the defenders at the point of the bayonet and with hand grenades or made them prisoners, while others finished the destruction of the trench and prevented communication with the second line."

"We lost only three men killed. The Germans lost more than half a company. On a road leading from Rethune to La Bassée a mill which previously had been occupied by Germans was recaptured by a brilliant French charge on February 8.

"The operations to the north of Arras were characterized by splendid bravery on the part of the Zouaves and African infantry, who charged German trenches blown up by mines, captured the enemy's principal line and repulsed vigorous counter-attacks. Between Souain and Beaulieu, where our lines were pushed forward for more than a mile and a half in December, we again advanced on February 16 and 17, following a dozen successive attacks, and captured Hill No. 200, an important fortified position, which we organized and defended against impetuous counter-attacks."

Artillery Work Brilliant.

"On February 16, in the same region, another brilliant action, prepared by our artillery, developed the fact that the enemy was unable to reply to our fire. On the night of February 16 and 17, following a dozen successive attacks, and captured Hill No. 200, an important fortified position, which we organized and defended against impetuous counter-attacks."

"Pursuing this success on the next day, our troops brilliantly carried the enemy's second line over a front of half a mile in extent. In this engagement several hundred prisoners were taken by us."

"We achieved brilliant successes in the Argonne region. West of Bagelle, on February 17, we made a gain of several hundred yards. On the afternoon of the same day the Germans counter-attacked, and captured Hill No. 200, an important fortified position, which we organized and defended against impetuous counter-attacks."

"The fighting was even more desperate on February 10 and 11. At Marie Thérèse the enemy delivered a strong artillery attack and showered field bombs simultaneously with the explosion of mines in contact with our trenches by which fifteen yards of our works were upheaved."

French Charge Trench.

"Following an attack by large bombs, the battalions of infantry charged over the excavation, the first ranks being armed with grenades and bombs. The companies of our advanced lines were decimated and were obliged to give ground, entailing the withdrawal of the forces holding the trenches in the rear. The position was regained by our troops."

"A counter attack was executed immediately and we succeeded in capturing our second line under the fire of machine guns which the enemy had brought up. On the morning of the same day, by successive counter attacks, we retook more of the lost ground and the trench and cannon lost in the morning."

"Our infantry inflicted enormous losses upon the enemy in front of our trenches on the ground lost and retaken more than 400 bodies of the enemy were counted. Facing our lines, the first line of German trenches was constituted by a ridge made by the dead bodies of their men."

"In the Argonne region we were successful in the forest of Le Prétre and made substantial gains in the forest of La Grurie. In this part of the line our ascendancy over the enemy appears to be established definitely."

Two Girls Hit by Automobile.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 20.—As a result of being struck by an automobile driven by H. A. Fuller, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Anna Zigler, seventeen years old, and Margaret Reed, fourteen years old, are in McKinley Hospital in a serious condition. The girls live near Lawrenceville and are students at Trenton High School. It is said they became confused and stepped directly in front of the machine.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED TOMORROW.

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announce
Importations

Brought by their representative who returned on the S. S. Lusitania yesterday—These new modes, not heretofore shown in America, will be on display as soon as they can be cleared through Customs—

Despite the abnormal conditions of Europe, this establishment will show a more important collection of Paris modes than America had dared to hope for—

In view of the present difficulties of transportation, the styles now presented should prove to be of unusual interest.

Women of Fashion

accustomed to purchasing abroad, will appreciate the efforts of this organization in bringing the creations of the famous couturiers within the reach of those who depend upon the Parisian ideals of dress.

Our Custom Department offers its services in the reproducing of foreign models to individual order—or in the matter of submitting original designs upon request.

Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS (Issued at 11:25 P. M.).—In Belgium and along the whole front as far as including Rheims there have been cannonading and fusillades. Our action continues in the Champagne district under good conditions. We have repulsed several counter attacks and made fresh progress north of Perthes by occupying the wood which the enemy had strongly organized.

In the Argonne there have been a few engagements of little importance. At Les Eparges, southeast of Verdun, after having repulsed the sixth counter attack by the enemy, we delivered a fresh attack, enlarging and completing the progress realized yesterday. We took three machine guns, two trench mortars and two hundred prisoners, including several officers.

In the positions we carried at Xon we found the bodies of soldiers belonging to five different regiments. (Issued at 3:48 p. m.) In Belgium the enemy bombarded Nieupoort and the Dunes. His batteries were effectively countered by ours. The Germans appear to have employed important forces in yesterday's attack against our trenches to the east of Ypres. After an intense bombardment of our positions the Germans attacked with the bayonet, but were repulsed, and our artillery held by its fire the reserves which were to have supported the first line attack. The German losses were very high.

From the Lys to the Oise, and on the Aisne, in the region of Berry-au-Bac, great artillery activity prevailed. It is confirmed that the enemy's losses in the campaign of the last few days have been considerable. According to statements of prisoners, a battalion has been destroyed.

On the heights of the Meuse, toward night yesterday, the enemy delivered his fourth counter attack against the trenches which we took at Les Eparges. This attack was beaten back, like the three preceding ones, by our artillery. In the Vosges the enemy continued unsuccessfully his counter attacks on Hill 667, south of Luner. South of La Foch the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing on the eastern spur. Fighting continues at this point, where we had an advanced post. Rain and snow are falling in the Vosges.

BERLIN.—Strong French forces yesterday attacked the German positions in the Champagne region, to the north of Perthes and to the north of Luner. All attempts to break through the German lines, however, failed. In some places the enemy entered into the advanced German trenches, where fighting still continues. Otherwise, the enemy was repulsed and suffered heavy losses.

Fighting still continues in the Vosges. The Germans stormed the enemy's main positions upon the heights to the west of Sulzern, and also on Reichackerkopf, to the west of Muenster. A battle for the possession of the height to the north of Muehlbach is going on. Metzler and Sandernach have been occupied by the Germans after a battle.

EASTERN FRONT.

BERLIN.—In the district to the northwest of Grodno and to the north of Suwalki there has been no important change. To the southeast of Kolno the enemy has been driven back into his advanced position of Lomza. South of Myszyniec, northeast of Przasnysz and east of Radom the have been engagements of a local character. From the south of the Vistula there is nothing new to report.

VIENNA.—In Russian Poland yesterday the artillery and rifle fire was severe. Vigorous fighting developed around the Russian advanced positions captured by us in the region south of Tarnow and on the Dunajec River. The enemy's counter attacks were repulsed with losses. In the Carpathians the general situation remains unchanged. Fighting is in progress almost everywhere. In southeastern Galicia the enemy has been unable to maintain his positions to the north of Nadwornia. Yielding before our attacks, the Russians retired in the direction of Stanislau, pursued by our cavalry.